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and 51 per cent were over 25 years of age. The types attending illustrate the difficulties of attracting young industrial workers for supplementary evening trade training, either because they have not recognized the benefit of it, or because they are too tired or are unwilling to spend their evenings in trade atmosphere.

MAY ALLINSON.

Historical Essays on Apprenticeship and Vocational Education.

By JONATHAN FRENCH SCOTT. (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Ann Arbor Press. 1914. Pp. 96.)

The contents of this pamphlet are: a brief monograph on the development of English apprenticeship from its beginnings to the Statute of Artificers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, together with some comments on the enforcement of the statute; an essay on Apprenticeship as Education; another on The Decline of the English Apprenticeship System; a third entitled Economic Reasons for Vocational Education in America—all three essays being reprints from pedagogic journals.

Dr. Scott makes a genuine contribution to scholarship in proving that in the beginning the apprenticeship system "was only one of several ways of obtaining the freedom of the craft or of the municipality." Patrimony and redemption, the two other ways, were in continual use for a long time and were only gradually abolished. The rest of the monograph is largely taken up with a discussion of the Statute of Artificers. This important legislative landmark in economic history is lucidly analyzed: but some exception might be taken to the discussion of the economic conditions which gave rise to its enactment, particularly the statement that "Generally speaking, the government during the sixteenth century was distinctly disposed to protect the peasantry against the agrarian changes which were taking place."

The three essays which are included with this monograph are of unequal merit. Apprenticeship as Education is but a restatement of certain widely known facts about the guild system, together with a somewhat captious criticism of Sombart anent the relative ability of artisan and artist. The second essay, on the other hand, is well done. The efforts of the government to bolster up the apprenticeship system are shown "by a law passed near the end of the sixteenth century compelling persons, whether they liked it or no, to receive apprentices assigned and bound out to them by the par-

ish authorities." And this law was enforced, as is evinced by the complaint of an irate vicar who discovers that a girl is bound over to him, much against his wishes, to be taught husbandry. The government, however, could not stem the tide, and the institution of apprenticeship was "metamorphosed into the practice of child-labor."

The concluding essay takes us far afield from apprenticeship. It is a warm plea for vocational education in this country, apparently on the German model, without recognition of those dangers to democracy which Professor Dewey of Columbia intimates may prove to be an unfortunate accompaniment of a too technical education in the public schools.

WALTER P. HALL.

Princeton University.

Government Aid to Home Owning and Housing of Working People in Foreign Countries. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, No. 158. (Washington: Government Printing Office. 1915. Pp. 451.)

Twenty years ago the United States government, through the Commissioner of Labor, made three important reports bearing on the subject of housing: the report of 1893 on *Building and Loan Associations*; the report of 1894 on *The Slums of Baltimore, Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia*; and the report of 1895 entitled *The Housing of Working People*. The last of these treated improved housing in Europe by philanthropic, coöperative, and industrial agencies together with some study of sanitary and building laws, expropriation, and public intervention. In 1904, the United States Labor Bulletin No. 54 contained a report by G. W. W. Hanger on *Housing the Working People in the United States by Employers*. Since that time there has been no important contribution from federal sources until the publication in 1915 of Bulletin No. 158. This bulletin covers much the same ground as the commissioner's report of 1895, but with a shift of emphasis from model housing to governmental assistance in house construction and governmental house building.

The report begins with a very brief summary of European and Australasian forms of state assistance to housing and proceeds to a consideration of state-aided housing by countries, treating Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hun-